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MAURY COUNTY

—THE—

BLUE-GRASS REGION OF TENNESSEE.

ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERALOGICAL RESOURCES, INCLUDING A VIEW OF THE COUNTY SEAT, THE CITY OF COLUMBIA.

HER COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, PAST DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

FACTS FOR PRACTICAL MINDS.

COLUMBIA:
HERALD BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1884.

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MAURY COUNTY.

MAURY, the third in wealth and population among the counties of Tennessee, being exceeded only by Shelby and Davidson, whose wealth lies principally in the cities of Memphis and Nashville, is rapidly becoming the cynosure of a large class seeking salubrity of climate, a prolific soil, and the concomitant advantages that will insure a reasonable degree of healthful existence, and at the same time obviate the disadvantages incident to a life in the Northern States or extreme South.

The essential requisites to physical vigor and pecuniary prosperity are abundantly supplied in Maury County, as nature has certainly smiled her sweetest upon this chosen spot, and dispensed her blessings with a prodigality that has made this country equal in beauty and fertility to the celebrated valleys of the Schuylkill, Shenandoah and Genessee, and the far-famed blue-grass region of Central Kentucky.

This county was formed in 1807, and embraces the townships of Columbia, Williamsport, Hampshire, Culleoka, Hurricane Switch, Bigbyville, Mount Pleasant, Santa Fe, Spring Hill, Neapolis and Carter's Creek, with a total population of 40,000, of which number about 25,000 are white and the remainder colored.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, occasionally breaking into hills, with here and there one endeavoring to assume the dignity of a mountain, by reaching its crest far above the others; over this area are profusely scattered rich and fertile farms and thrifty communities, while hillsides and valleys are covered with a rich carpeting of blue grass —so valuable for the propagation of superior live stock.

The border hills of the county are generally of freestone or sandstone, while the body of the county is limestone at a depth of from 2 to 6 feet below the surface.

Duck River, flowing through the county from east to west, is the principal water course, but into this flows the Fountain, Bigby, Silver, Knob, Carter, Snow, Rutherford, Globe, Leipers, Catheys and Turkey creeks, some of which afford excellent water power for the twenty-odd saw mills and grist mills in the county propelled in this manner. These creeks ramify in countless directions, and combined with numerous springs, almost every farm in Maury County has running water upon it, through these agencies.

The total area in acres of this county is 386,309, with a valuation as follows:

Value of farms	$6,450,807
Value of town property	937,529
Total	$7,388,336

The number of acres under cultivation is 242,240, embracing 3,724 farms, with an average per acre of about $15. There is but one other county in the State having an excess of farms, yet Maury has a greater valuation by nearly $1,000,000, thus being the wealthiest in the State from an agricultural standpoint.

Taxes are very reasonable, as may be seen by the subjoined statement of the levy for 1884:

For State purposes	30c on $100
For school (State)	10c " "
For county	25c " "
For school (county)	05c " "
For jail	03c " "
For highways	12c " "
Total State and county	85c on $100

In this connection, there are 5,480 polls at $2 each, devoted to school purposes. It will be seen that nearly half of the above levy finds its way into the State treasury, yet the county is out of debt, and "county warrants" worth par. Out of the annual levies, great improvements have been made in our highways, bridges, schools and charitable institutions. There is no single county in the entire South that can show a finer system of turnpikes, there being at present 76 miles of turnpike road, as follows:

Columbia and Hampshire pike	12 miles
Columbia and Mount Pleasant	16 "
Columbia and Little Bigby	10 "
Columbia and Pulaski	5 "
Columbia and Culleoka	5 "
Columbia and Sowell Mill	5 "
Columbia and Sante Fe	11 "
Maury Central	12 "
Total	76 miles

The charters for the Culleoka and Mooresville pike, and Columbia and Williamsport, have been obtained, which will materially augment the number of miles already in operation. The roads are all of macadamized stone and gravel.

The railroads of the county are the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern, running through the county directly north and south. The Nashville & Florence Railway, which extends from Columbia to Lawrenceburg, and is being rapidly extended further south, through the rich iron ore beds of Lawrence and Lewis counties. The Duck River Valley Railroad (a narrow gauge) runs from Columbia to Fayetteville, and

through one of the richest timber districts in the State, the county abounding in beautiful cedars, as tall and straight as the famed cedars of Lebanon, also hickory, oak, poplar, etc.

The native woods of Maury County are many and varied, comprising all the useful and ornamental woods, including red oak, black oak, white oak, post oak, chestnut oak, yellow and blue poplar, sugar maple, red cedar, cherry, walnut, lynn, beech, etc. These timbers are in great demand in the North, especially the bark of the chestnut oak, which brings a high price from Northern tanners, and the red cedar, cherry and walnut, which are high priced woods. There are hundreds of acres of fine timber land in Maury County, in close contiguity to water power, which can be had from $2 to $10 per acre. Mineral lands are also plentiful, that is iron ore lands, which lie principally in the southwestern part of the county, and extend into Hickman County. The ores are a limonite or brown hematite, and on assay have produced 55 per cent. of pure iron, and the deposits are also remarkably free from phosphorus and sulphur, and lie in beds ranging from two acres to ten acres in area. It is well watered with many springs and streams, which flow westward from the Middle Tennessee basin, and which cut down through the sub-corboniferous strata into the lower limestone, thus giving ample facilities for obtaining flux in the manufacture of iron. These beds form a part of the largest body of limonites in the South, and on what is generally known as the Western Iron Belt, comprising an area forty miles wide and extending entirely across the State from north to south.

Beside possessing the most comprehensive advantages for erection of furnaces and manufacture of foundry iron, there is also considerable profit in shipping the ores to furnaces in Middle Tennessee, of which there are six, three hot and three cold blast, all using charcoal for fuel. There are large and valuable tracts of these ore lands lying in Hickman and Lawrence counties, contiguous to Maury, which cannot be excelled for excellence of assay and freedom from deleterious substances, being contiguous to water, limestone, and charcoal timber; and with good facilities for transportation, there is no reason why iron cannot be made as cheap here as in any portion of the South.

Nearly every one knows something of the beauty and variety of Tennessee marble, embracing as it does nearly 500 varieties, and of every imaginable color, some of which are the richest ever discovered anywhere, and prized more than any other marble for the purposes for which fancy colors are needed.

In Maury county there are large beds of marble, principally of a black, smoky color, and of the pink variegated and red fossiliferous natures; these beds lying mostly in Columbia district, and within three miles of the city proper. These beds of marble have never been developed to any great extent, and only await the effect of energetic effort to yeld a handsome profit to the investor.

The red Tennessee marble is extensively used in the North for cemetery purposes, and it is thought by strangers to be Scotch granite, which it resembles very much; the variegated is used for ornamental furniture, such as table tops, wainscotting, mantels, mosaic pavement of halls, and

tiling. This marble is shipped principally in rough blocks, scabbled to size, to dealers in large cities, who saw it up into suitable dimensions to suit the demand; it is much higher priced than the Vermont or Italian marbles, and brings from $2 to $3.50 per cubic foot on cars at the quarry. These marble lands can be purchased very cheap, and constitute, when in working order (which involves little expense), one of the most profitable of investments.

Limestone quarries abound in profusion throughout the county, the stone being utilized for all purposes.

The soil of Maury county is of a calcareous nature to a considerable extent, and is divided into clay (red), black loam, and sandy qualities. The products of this soil are multifarious; they are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, millet, Hungarian, herdsgrass, timothy, sorghum, tobacco, cotton, etc. Wheat can be grown as successfully in Maury County as in any of the Northern States, the quality being very superior, and the average yield of the county for 1883 being about 16 bushels to the acre, and some farmers have produced as high as 38 bushels to the acre. There is one important advantage in raising wheat in this section, viz: It can be placed on the Chicago market at least six weeks earlier than Northern wheat, and consequently brings at least five cents more on the bushel. Clover, timothy and all the grasses are grown with great success here.

Besides, the soil produces almost all kinds of vegetables and fruits grown outside of tropical climates. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, etc., are produced in great abundance, and by being produced so much earlier, are placed on the Northern markets long before their crops mature.

The farmer here begins his spring plowing in the latter part of February, or first weeks of March, and by the end of that month, has all his planting done; he is thus enabled to raise two crops per year, and some farmers have raised three crops per year—the first crop being barley, then sowing Hungarian, and then planting a late crop of corn; two crops of corn can be raised with good results in each case, and in fact, any of the vegetables will produce two crops in one season.

Potatoes will yield from 250 to 300 bushels per acre, and many farmers devote a good share of their attention to potatoes, which find a ready sale in the early Northern markets.

Fruits grow in abundance on every hand; peaches, apples, pears, grapes, etc., are very successfully cultivated; besides, we have strawberries—always a sure and profitable crop—raspberries, blackberries, apricots, cherries, plums, etc.

Maury county leads all others in the State, in agricultural productions. The census of 1880, showing that there was produced

	No Bushels.
Of corn	2,177,071
Of wheat	271,592
Of oats	91,452
Of rye	1,532
Of barley	6,270

The amount of vegetable productions were

Bales of cotton	8,912
Pounds of tobacco	36,384
Bushels of Irish potatoes	35,429
Bushels of sweet potatoes	67,962
Tons of hay	6,569

The value of other products not statistically considered here would materially augment the value of the above by many thousands of dollars, and with the increase of population and wealth since the census, it is not unreasonable to add 10 per cent. to the above, as showing our agricultural product at the present time.

To the farmer or gardener contemplating a location in this section, we would say, now is the time to buy land cheap, as improved land may now be had from $10 to $50 per acre, and wild lands from 50 cents to $5 per acre. These lands are simply unsurpassed for fertility, their capabilities of production giving the farmer from six to eight weeks the advantage of his Northern contemporary in the leading markets of the North, and, combined with numerous other superior advantages, making the road to fortune a royal one.

Educational advantages are one of the first things one considers when desiring to change a residence from the bleak climate of the North to one further South, and the facilities presented in a prospective new home for giving his children an education, is a question of vital importance. Maury County is divided into twenty-seven school districts, with a total scholastic population of 14,564, and each district affords schooling from five to ten months in the year, with able teachers, thus giving the young not only an elementary, but an excellent educational training, that is calculated to fit them for an active and usetul life.

Among the pursuits engaging the attention of the people of Maury County, that of stock-raising is entitled to prominent mention, as this feature has served to spread her reputation throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the quality of stock raised exciting the astonishment and admiration of all who have given the subject the least attention.

The natural and artificial conditions of this section favor stock husbandry in a high degree. The matchless grasses, superior natural shelter offered by the hills and ravines, the ample water supply, cheap corn, cheap transportation, cheap lands, and a mild, healthful climate, should satisfy the most ambitious grazer and feeder.

Maury County raises and sells more mules than any other county in the United States, also an excessive amount of swine, sheep, horses and cattle. Registered stock was not heard of twenty years ago in Middle Tennessee; now it is a very common thing. There is considerable of the Bonesetter, Tom Hal, Almont, Traveler, and other noted stock owned here, and Maj. Campbell Brown, at the Ewell Farm, near Spring Hill, now has in training a full brother to Little Brown Jug, Tom Hal, the sire of Little Brown Jug, Bonnie Hunter, a half sister of Mattie Hunter, and other blooded stock.

The Columbia Training Stables, with Ed. Geers, one of the ablest and most widely known trainers, in charge, are now handling some of the best horses to be found anywhere.

Much attention is being given to raising Jersey cattle, which has proven an exceeding profitable venture. Maj. Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, is the largest breeder of Jerseys and other blooded cattle in the South, and the Columbia Jersey Cattle Co. is also extensively engaged, besides many others in the county.

The short horns, also, for beef cattle, have been raised by a number of our farmers, and Maj. Ben. Harlan, of this county, has generally taken the premium at our State fairs and in the Nashville beef shows for size and quality of his fatted short horns.

Mr. T. M. Figuers and Messrs. S. J. Robertson & Son have also recently introduced the Holstein breed of cattle, and already have fine herds of registered Holsteins.

The principal stock industry is the raising and fattening mules for the Southern market, large numbers of mule colts being brought here by our farmers in addition to those bred here, and this industry has grown until this county is now rated first in the United States for the number of mules raised and shipped.

Col. Ridley, our largest dealer, made one sale last year which amounted to $26,000, besides other sales made by him during the season; and the shipment of mules from Columbia depot, reported by the Freight Agent, for the four months prior to April 1, 1883, aggregated $300,000.

The winters here are so short and mild that it takes but little provender to take care of stock, the natural blue grasses, naturally curing on the hill sides and in the vales, and being far superior to the buffalo bunch grass of the grazing lands of the West. All kinds of stock, with these conditions, can be raised profitably, and by that we mean at a profit of 30 to 40 per cent. on the investment.

There are plenty of good stock farms in this section that can be purchased for $5 to $20 per acre. Stock are comparatively free from disease, and bad management is really the only impediment to unqualified success. The number of live stock in Maury county in 1880 was as follows:

No. horses	7,698
No. mules	8,301
No. work oxen	120
No. other cattle	9,021
No. sheep	19,066
No. swine	53,851

The number of milch cows was 6,280, producing 15,576 gallons of milk, 392,881 pounds of butter, and 1,795 pounds of cheese.

There was sheared in 1880 68,995 pounds of wool. These are immutable facts and speak for themselves, and the farmer who grows his own corn, and grows the mules, cattle, swine and sheep he feeds, "sticks to the test" and eschews speculation, is as sure of a fortune as the years are sure to come and go.

The people of this county are hospitable and intelligent, as much so as will be found in the average population of any part of the country, and

perhaps more so than in many localities. This is a sufficient guarantee that any man of industry and intelligence may make a pleasant home anywhere he may select to locate.

No man need be deterred from coming to Tennessee for fear of ill-treatment on account of his religious or political opinions. If he is a Democrat, he may be a Democrat in any part of the county; if he is a Republican, he can go where he pleases and avow his sentiments when and where he chooses, without the slightest danger to his person or property. Party and latitudinal prejudices have been entirely allayed, and we repeat, no one need have fear on that subject.

A welcome is extended to the immigrant, from whatever locality he may come, and the fullest freedom of thought, speech and action is guaranteed.

Of course a market is an important factor in considering the agricultural and other advantages of any section. This Maury county has. She has access to the best markets in the country, as may be seen by glancing at its geographical position. On the north are Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago; on the east are the markets of Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; on the west are Memphis, St. Louis and Kansas City; on the south are Birmingham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.

Nearly all these points are reached in a few hours, the eastern markets being at the greatest distance, about thirty hours. Nashville may be reached from Columbia in two hours, Louisville in ten hours, and Cincinnati in fourteen hours.

Freights are exceedingly low, special trains being run during the early vegetable season for the sole advantage of the farmers.

Can there be a more favorable section than this for farmers from any part of the Union? With a climate equal to the best, with a soil capable of fabulous productions, and with markets accessible by railroads, it offers inducements that should arrest the prompt attention of thoughtful persons from all sections of the country, and especially from the eastern and northwestern States, where the winters are so long and inhospitable.

COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, the county seat, entrepot and base of supplies of Maury county, is situated on the south bank of Duck river, very near the centre of the county, on the Decatur division of the main line of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, 47 miles from Nashville, 232 from Louisville, 342 from Cincinnati, 159 from Birmingham, Ala., and 254 from Montgomery, Ala.

The city rests upon a series of undulating hills composed of limestone, and nestles at the base of Mt. Parnassus, whose summit towers over 200 feet above the city, and from whence can be viewed one of nature's grandest panoramic displays, as on every hand, stretching away toward the horizon like mighty billows on a troubled sea, are seen thousands of acres of fertile field and sylvan glen.

Mt. Parnassus, in a geological sense, is classic ground, as this section has evidently at one time been the bed of a sea, the evidences of which lie around in great profusion. The hills in many places are covered with water-worn pebbles that have apparently been worn in their rounded form by attrition, and have been cast in their present position by the action of the waves.

About one-third the way up the mount are found a large quantity of beautiful sea shells in a petrified form, and in many cases these shells are found imbedded in the solid limestone rocks; besides shells, numerous pieces of driftwood are found petrified into stone.

At some period of the earth's history, probably in some great convulsion of nature, the rocks were rent, the mountain parted, and this pent up sea found its way to the ocean, leaving this section with its minerals, its rocks and its sand and vegetable mold in time to become the habitation of man.

EARLY HISTORY.

Little is known of Columbia anterior to 1807, although there were a number of settlers in this vicinity long before that date.

In 1807 the Tennessee Legislature passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of five citizens to select a site for the county seat of Maury county. They were authorized to locate near Duck river, and to purchase one hundred acres of land, reserving two acres for a court-house and jail, lay out the town, making the principal streets 100 feet in width. The citizens appointed upon the commission were Wm. Frierson, Joshua Williams, Isaac Roberts, John Lindsley and Joseph Brown.

The town was laid out where it now stands, and the first sale made on August 1, 1808.

The court-house was built in 1810, but proving inadequate to the requirements, it was torn down in 1845 and the present one erected.

The first stores were of logs and contained a stock of miscellaneous merchandise adapted to the wants of this primitive city. The "coin of the realm," or money, was not very plentiful in those days, and corn, cotton, tobacco and hides were given in exchange for articles desired.

Divine worship was usually held under the trees in summer, and in some settler's cabin in winter, until the erection of a court-house, when that was utilized as a church until the erection of the first church building on the spot where the Presbyterian Church now stands. This church was burned in 1847 and rebuilt and remodelled in 1874, making it one of the finest church edifices in the city.

The first Methodist Church was built in 1830. It was an unpretentious frame structure, but answered the purpose intended. The next church was built a little later on West Seventh Street, and burned in 1874, but was rebuilt in 1875.

In 1848 the Cumberland Presbyterians built a church, aided by the Odd Fellows, which is still standing.

The first carriage works were built in 1820, and were really the first step toward manufacturing in this city.

The incorporation of Columbia occurred under act of the Legislature passed November 17, 1817, and was re-incorporated and assumed its present limits in 1848.

The first hotel in Columbia was a very rough affair compared with hotels nowadays, and was kept by Perry Cohea and John Anderson.

The first newspaper was known as the *Western Chronicle*, which was followed by the *Mercury*.

Before the war steamboats were seen at the wharf in Columbia quite often, generally taking advantage of high water to make this trip up Duck River.

The first bank was a branch of the Union Bank, and soon after a branch of the Bank of Tennessee was inaugurated.

This was the residence of James K. Polk previous to his election to the Presidency of the United States, and the famous campaign cry of the opposition, "Who is James K. Polk?" met with a prompt answer from this section of the country.

To the stranger visiting the Columbia of to-day, the history of the city must possess all the interest of a fairy tale. From the rude log hut, destitute of all comforts, except mere shelter, to the solidly built, handsome, wealthy metropolis of a rich region, with all the evidences and appliances of comfort, culture, education and progress, is a long step indeed.

To-day Columbia has a population of fully 5,500, including suburbs. It is laid out with broad and regular streets crossing each other at right angles, and many of them luxuriantly shaded with maples and oaks.

The city has fully fifteen miles of macedamized streets in good repair, and some of the finest public and private structures in the State, evidencing a high idea of art in their owners and projectors.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, City Attorney and City Marshal, who are elected yearly, and a Board of Alderman, each being elected for a term of three years, but the terms are so arranged that those of a portion of the members expire each year. The present executive officers of the city are:

J. E. R. Carpenter, Mayor.
F. D. Lander, Recorder.
W. C. Taylor, City Attorney.
John Latta, Jr., City Marshal.

This city has one of the finest systems of

WATER-WORKS

in the South. They were erected in 1883, at a cost of $50,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Travers Daniel, who has successfully erected systems in various parts of the country. The works are on the natural gravitation plan, the reservoir being located on the summit of Mt. Parnassus, 203 feet above the court-house square and 300 feet above the pump, on the bank of Duck river. The reservoir has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. The pumping engine, from the factory of the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., is of 85-horse power, with a condensing steam pump, and has a daily pumping capacity of 1,153,000 gallons.

There are about six miles of water main in the city of various sizes, affording every advantage for domestic or public use. There are forty-four double nozzle fire hydrants, each nozzle throwing a stream 100 feet. This, with a first-class steam fire engine, affords ample protection from fire, also taking into consideration the many garden hose that are owned throughout the city. The water used by the city is not a limestone water; it is pumped from Duck river, which has its source in the mountains, the water coming from freestone knobs, thus making it pure and clear, although the company are about to put in a filter so as to effectually remove all objectionable substances.

Water rents are as cheap here as elsewhere, and the water better than in most cities in Tennessee, especially those on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Columbia has a natural

SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE,

a heavy rain completely washing all filth and debris away, although there is a large sewer running from the Bethell House to the river, which will be enlarged as occasion requires.

The streets of the city are splendidly lighted by gas, as well as the public buildings and many private residences.

Through energetic effort the company has been enabled to furnish a superior gas at a reasonable cost. The gas made is not a coal gas, but

what is known as "fixed oil gas," possessing great brilliancy, the attributes of cheapness as well. The Columbia gas company was organized in April, 1882, with a capital stock of $40,000. They have at present over five miles of gas mains and utilize a reservoir with a capacity of 40,000 cubic feet.

Fully alive to the progressive tendency of the age, the city also has a

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,

with seventy-five subscribers, being more than many other cities of larger population, and much more in proportion than Nashville or Memphis. Columbia is connected by telephone with all the principal cities and towns within a radius of sixty miles, and by telegraph with all parts of the world. As a

RAILROAD CENTER

Columbia is of considerable importance. The Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern is the principal road running from Cincinnati to New Orleans, thus giving ingress and egress to any part of the country. The Duck River Valley Railway, (narrow gauge), runs from Columbia, in an eastern course, through Marshall County, touching Lewisburg, the county seat, into Lincoln County, having its terminus at Fayetteville, the county seat. At that place it connects with a branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. This road passes through a rich cedar and hickory country and gives Columbia direct connection with the coal fields of the Cumberland table lands.

The Nashville & Florence Railroad extends from Columbia southwest through the counties of Lawrence and Lewis to the town of Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Lawrence county, Florence, Ala., being the objective terminal point. Here this road will touch the Tennessee River, where it is navigable the year round, and connects with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad also. This railroad passes through very rich iron ore-beds, and is projected into others still more valuable. These ores are within easy distance of Columbia, and may be brought here at small cost for transportation and mining.

Here then is a splendid opportunity for extensive

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS,

devoted to making pig-iron. The ore is within twenty-five miles, the coke within easy access by the Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern, or there is plenty white oak timber in this section for charcoal; limestone is plentiful here and labor cheap, and there is no reason why iron cannot be made here for $12 to $15 per ton.

There is also a most excellent opportunity for investment in manufacturing buckets, and the various things in which cedar is used. In the city here they use cedar wood for kindling, it is so plentiful and cheap. The Duck River road passes through a virgin forest of cedar, hickory, chestnut and oak, and the Nashville & Florence railway through hickory, chestnut and oak. Where is there a more favorable location than this

for a hub, spoke or handle factory, or, with the immense amount of bark from the chestnut oak, a tannery? Surely these facts merit profound consideration.

It will be seen from the statistics given elsewhere that Maury county raises nearly 9,000 bales of cotton, and there is every reason for the assertion that this city is a most advantageous spot for

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Why should not a large portion of this cotton be manufactured here? Why should the people of this State be compelled to pay transportation on the raw material to Fall River, Mass., or Manchester, England, and on the manufactured product back again, when the work can be done here as cheap as any place in the world?

Surely if the raw cotton that is shipped from here can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail and 6,000 miles by water before it reaches the consumer, and can be sold so as to pay a reasonable profit to the factories, carriers, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, factories here, where the producers and consumers stand face to face, would be doubly remunerative. Cheap coal is to be had in abundance, transportation is cheap, and we practically have an outlet to any point of the compass.

The proverbial enterprise of the citizens of this city has been rewarded in this respect, and a cotton mill company with a capital of $100,000 is now organized and chartered as Columbia Cotton Mill Company, who have erected a mill of 100 looms, and also own and operate Laurel Hill factory in Lawrence county, with 56 looms. Capital invested in this manner is yielding from 10 to 25 per cent. on the investment.

Middle Tennessee raises nearly 60,000 bales of cotton, and surely this, like Augusta, Ga., is the place for cotton manufacturing.

In other lines of manufacturing, Columbia is not behind the times, and while not boasting of a large number of concerns, yet what she has are solid and in a prosperous condition.

Closely contiguous to the city are large areas of red clay, suitable for brick making, which will prove a most profitable industry, as what brick are now made here are made without the advantages of improved machinery.

The sorghum raised in Maury county is of a superior quality and rich in saccharine, and with mills equipped like those in Louisiana or at Champagne, Ill., granulated sugar could be made at a big profit.

The castor bean also grows almost spontaneously in this region, offering a rich opportunity for the manufacture of castor oil.

Columbia now has of manufacturing interests—

Two carriage factories,
One ice factory,
One chair factory,
One hosiery factory,
One woolen mill,
Three flour mills, one having a capacity of 12,000 barrels annually,
One large furniture factory and planing mill,

One bucket and trunk factory,
One churn factory,
One hominy, grits and brown flour factory.
And numerous others of minor importance.

With the natural advantages of timber, iron ore, cotton, sorghum, castor beans, good water, cheap coal, and cheap transportation, this certainly is a spot for profitable manufacturing enterprises.

To facilitate the growth and development of the city, a number of her leading and substantial men have formed the

MANUFACTURERS' IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

the object being to induce and assist immigration to this city and section by all legitimate means; and if necessary they will secure liberal concessions to those desiring to locate here. The Association was organized in June, 1883. Its officers are:

Wm. J. Andrews, President.
Geo. L. Thomas, Vice-President.
A. W. Stockell, Secretary.
J. P. Street, Treasurer.

This Association is untiring in its efforts to benefit the city, and its labors are already beginning to show excellent results. Any information not contained in this article will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED MERCANTILE HOUSES

are in this city, each of a thrifty, enterprising and prosperous nature, many Northern men being included in the number, and representing all the lines of mercantile pursuit. Columbia has three

BANKS,

all in a prosperous condition, as follows:

First National Bank—Capital, $100,000; surplus, $20,000.

Second National Bank, organized October, 1882—Capital, $50,000; surplus, $6,000.

Bank of Columbia, organized 1868—Capital, $50,000; surplus, $50,000.

These banks have deposits closely aggregating $300,000. There is also a Building and Loan Association here. These are mere testimonials to the wealth and thriftiness of the people of this city.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

in Columbia are unsurpassed anywhere. The city has a splendid graded public school system, under the superintendence of Prof. Robertson, an educator of experience. The schools occupy an imposing building, whose cost was $14,000. All of the elementary branches are taught here by thorough and competent tutors. Thus a substantial education may be readily obtained in the city schools, fitting one for all practical business and social life, while for a profession the schools offer a thorough rudamentary foundation.

In this connection, the city also has schools for colored children, which are well attended. Columbia, besides having a thorough public school

system, has two noted female colleges—the Columbia Female Institute, and the Columbia Athenæum, both of which draw their patronage from a number of States, and have an excellent corps of teachers. The former was chartered with college powers in 1835, and is now under the Rectorship of Rev. George Beckett, S. T. D. The latter is in charge of its President, Capt. Robert D. Smith, jointly with his brothers, Dr. William A. and Frank H. Smith.

Public morals here are of a high standard, and carefully guarded by the presence of

CHURCHES,

of every denomination, there being a Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Christian churches.

THE PRESS

of Columbia is in a flourishing condition, there being the "Maury Democrat," and the "Columbia Herald," published here; both are weeklies, and Democratic. The "Herald" is a four-page, 36 column journal, published by the "Herald" Publishing Company. "The Democrat" is a 36 column journal, published by the People's Publishing Company. As a

STOCK MARKET,

Columbia has a national celebrity, there being more stock raised and sold in this market than any other in the United States. The business has been rapidly increasing, and led to the formation of the

COLUMBIA STOCK YARD COMPANY,

who constructed yards embracing about three acres, under roof at the L., N. & G. S. Ry. depot, and who now enjoy every facility for handling stock to advantage.

The Company began business Sept. 15, 1883, and by report of L. Junius Polk, Superintendent, handled the following amount of stock, to Jan. 15, 1884:

Horses and mules	3,323
Cattle	612
Hogs	8,101
Sheep	300

The traffic in mules is a leading feature of stock operations here, a large amount of buying and selling being transacted at the stables of Dodson & Akin, and Capt. L. W. Black, and the number of mules alone handled in the Columbia market approximating 7,000 head. Col. J. W. S. Ridley, of this township, sold in May last 155 sugar mules for $28,675. This gentleman is the largest dealer in mules in Maury county.

The breeding of blooded cattle is also followed with great success in this vicinity. The

COLUMBIA JERSEY CATTLE COMPANY

has its headquarters in Columbia, and was organized in October, 1882, with a capital of $20,000. At the end of the first year their profits were $8,394.84; with this they declared a cash dividend of 6 per cent., a stock dividend of 25 per cent., and placed $2,194.84 to surplus.

To further show the success attending the breeding of Jerseys in this section, we wish to show the result of a test made on "Landseers Fancy," No. 2876, A. J. C. C. H. B., owned by the Columbia Jersey Cattle Co. This cow made from December 14 to 20, 7 days, 123 pounds and 10 ounces of milk, and 22 pounds and 7½ ounces of unsalted butter, which when salted and worked made 21 pounds and 15 ounces. This test is supported by many witnesses, and by a subsequent one day test in the presence of the Mayor of Columbia and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Maury county, this in winter time and quite cold. This business is yet in its infancy, but good stock farms can be had very cheap near Columbia. Breeding of live stock in this locality is very profitable, as Maury county stock always bring high prices in the Columbia market.

CITY DEBT AND TAXES.

Columbia is in a very sound financial condition at the present time, there being a debt of only $50,000—8 per cent. railroad bonds—being the assistance given to the Duck River Valley Narrow Gauge Railroad. The total amount of taxable property is $1,500,000, and the rate is $1.50 per $100. Insurance is about 1 per cent. on public and private structures.

Columbia has been making vast improvements in the past two or three years, and can now show some of the finest

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

and business blocks in the State; the most prominent are the new Masonic Block, Bethell House, Rains' Block, Dodson & Akin's Parlor Mammoth Livery Stable, Opera House Block, and many splendid business blocks, all being constructed of brick or stone.

THE HOTELS OF THE CITY

are the Bethell House, built by a stock company in 1882, being three stories high, of brick, and embracing every modern improvement and convenience; the Nelson House and the Guest House, both of which are good houses. Adjoining the Bethell House, and, in fact, a part of the block, is

THE OPERA HOUSE,

one of the neatest and cosiest in the South. It has a seating capacity of 850, and will hold 1,000. It is lighted by gas, with electric lighters, has large stage, with nine comfortable and roomy dressing rooms, and its acoustics are unsurpassed. It is a place of amusement that would satisfy any community. It is managed by H. P. Seavy.

Columbia also has several secret societies in her midst, embracing the Masons, Odd Fellows and others.

We have devoted some time and space to a number of subjects that pertain to this locality, and have reserved till now a few remarks on

THE CLIMATE

of this city and vicinity. Columbia stands upon record as one of the most healthy cities in the South, the death rate being 10 in 1,000. The

climate is not subject to either great extreme of heat or cold, and the maximum and minimum figures of the thermometer are of short duration. The constant degree of humidity in the atmosphere—without which physicians say no city is healthy—is remarkable. This gives us green fields when others are drying up and parching.

What is known as winter here lasts bare two months, and in summer the days are not too hot and the nights generally cool. Our elevation gives a dry, well drained soil, and clear limestone water, uncontaminated with decaying animal or vegetable matter, which with pure air gives us advantages not enjoyed usually elsewhere. In cholera epidemics, when it has been raging all about, Columbia has been entirely free from its ravages.

An examination of the census reports will show this one of the healthiest portions of the State. The mean annual temperature is about sixty degrees, and the annual rain fall fifty inches—for Middle Tennessee.

THE COST OF LIVING

is as cheap, and cheaper, in Columbia than elsewhere. If you are a renter, good houses rents from $10 to $25 per month, although now the demand exceeds the supply, but it is much cheaper to build, as a neat cottage can be built for $400 or $500, or with a thousand dollars you can do much better and buy the lot also. Poplar lumber sells for $12 to $15 per thousand, and brick are $6 to $8 per thousand, with other material in proportion. The ordinary provender of life is both plenty and cheap the year around. The

PEOPLE

of this city are more cosmopolitan in character than those of many other communities.

They represent in a high degree the hospitality, good sense, high social qualities and mental stamina, for which the Tennessean is proverbial.

The constant friction between the elements of society steadily going in and out of here, and the citizens of this community has surely and steadily worn away sectional prejudices, dissipated local conceits, and indeed everything of a provincial nature, and developed in their stead a broad, liberal, comprehensive cosmopolitan order, most refreshing to see.

AS A PLACE OF LOCATION.

Columbia is destined to be a large city. This entire section is awakening from its "Rip Van Winkle" to the need of immediate and thorough advertisement of its wonderful resources. Northern people are fast becoming conscious of its climatic and other advantages. The spirit of inquiry, like the schoolmaster, is abroad in the land. Home seekers, home builders, and capitalists are finding their way here, and everywhere land sales are becoming more frequent. There never will be a better time to locate here than now. The timber supply is ample; the country is well supplied with fencing and building material, and the local market is supplied with wood at $2 to $3 per cord. Pine, oak, cedar, cherry, hickory and walnut is at our doors for general manufacturing purposes. Coal for household and manufacturing purposes can be secured from the great

coal fields that are in close proximity to the city and can be furnished here as cheaply as at any city in the country, and in fact all raw material used in manufacturing can be secured very cheaply. There is no end of building stone, this country being well supplied with quarries of fine building stone; also plenty of clay for brick of the best kind. The close contiguity of iron ore makes a furnace a thing of much profit here, or a foundry, and plenty of tanbark renders a tannery a most satisfactory investment, and so on *ad libitum*.

The merchants of Columbia can review their operations with just pride for the year just passed, as each line of trade reports an increase of business from ten to thirty per cent.

The shipments by freight from this point of cotton alone, from September, 1883, to January, 1884, were 3,136 bales. There were also shipped approximately 150 cars corn, 200 cars horses and mules, 125 cars hogs, about 100 cars of cattle, several cars of sheep, besides wheat, and thousands of dollars worth of garden "truck," or vegetables and fruit; also lumber, pig iron, logs, cotton seed and other merchandise.

The honesty, enterprise, intelligence, progressive tendencies and universal bonhomie of the citizens of Columbia and Maury county, not less than its commanding geographical position, uniformity of climate, charming landscape, varied productions, its minerals, its railroad facilities and fertility, makes this as desirable a region for the immigrant, the business man and the lover of freedom, health and rational living, as can be found in any portion of the Union.

DODSON & AKIN,

LIVERYMEN,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES,

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—FOR SALE—

497 acres of land in Owen county, Ky., on Kentucky river, navigable, and in easy access of Cincinnati and Louisville. 300 acres rich river bottom, two fine orchards, excellent residence, tenant houses, barns, etc. Splendidly watered. Sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchaser.

4000 acres in Hickman county, Tenn., within five miles of railroad. These lands are rich in iron ore, tanbark and white oak timber. Price $3 per acre.

100 acres in Maury county, Tenn., Civil District No. 22. 70 acres cleared, 30 acres in timber, good house, barn, tenant houses, etc., good spring and cistern; 6 miles from Columbia on the L., N. & G. S. R. R.; 1 mile to station; church, school and mills. Price $35 per acre.

20 acres in one mile of Columbia on Mt. Pleasant pike. Beautiful building site. Price $75 per acre.

50 acres in District No. 9. 40 acres cleared and in cultivation, 10 acres in timber. Good frame house, 8 rooms, office, kitchen, tenant houses. 3 miles from Columbia, 1½ miles from railroad. Good spring and cistern, good orchard. Price $80 per acre.

53 acres in District No. 21. 40 acres cleared and in cultivation, 2 springs and running water, frame house, 6 rooms, in good repair; kitchen, smoke-house, cow-house, henery, barn, tenant houses, etc. 3 miles from Columbia, ½ mile to school and church. Good orchard. Price $40 per acre.

240 acres in District No. 1. 200 acres cleared, good springs and branches. 12 miles from Columbia. Price $10 per acre.

75 acres in 21st Civil District Maury county, 50 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, well watered. Frame dwelling, 4 rooms and store room, kitchen, smoke-house, cribs, etc. Price $35 per acre.

22 acres in 9th District, cleared land, on Green Lick Creek. Good water, 1½ miles from Zion Church. Price $20 per acre.

220 acres in 20th District, 200 acres cleared, 20 acres heavily timbered. Good cabins, good water. Price $35 per acre.

10 acres adjoining corporation, on the Santa Fe pike. Well fenced with stone. Price $75 per acre.

210 acres in 16th District. Heavily timbered, well watered, near Cathey's Creek. Also 424 acres in Districts 15 and 16, 300 cleared, well watered, good log house, 7 rooms, good out houses, barn, cribs, etc. Price $19 per acre.

1700 acres, heavily timbered, well watered, in Lewis county, Disirict 1. Splendid iron ore bank. Price $2 per acre.

416 acres in District 22, 365 cleared, on L. N. & G. S. R. R., half mile from Nashville turnpike, 3½ miles from Spring Hill; can be divided into smaller tracts, all watered, splendid neighborhood. Price $35 per acre.

Woodlawn Mill, now in perfect running order, situated on L. N. & G. S. R. R., in magnificent wheat and corn country, 10 miles from Columbia and 35 miles from Nashville. Price $6,000.

295 acres in 9th Civil District, 200 acres cleared and in cultivation, magnificent timber, splendid water, on Nashville & Florence Railroad, 5 miles from Columbia, splendid for stock or planting, good cabins, orchard, etc. Price $45 per acre.

185 acres in 21st District, on Columbia & Franklin pike and half mile from L. N. & G. S. R. R. Good frame house and out houses, barn, etc.; good orchard, well watered, and good timber. Price $35 per acre.

133 acres in Lewis county, District 5. Splendidly watered, 60 acres in cultivation; double log house, kitchen, out houses, stables, etc., well fenced; thousands of acres of grazing lands contiguous. Splendid sheep ranche, 3 miles east of Newburg. Price $3.50 per acre.

House and lot in Columbia, on High street, 198x398 feet, frame house, 6 large and 2 small rooms, kitchen, out house, brick smoke house and frame office, good cistern. Price $3,000.

House and lot in Columbia, on Galloway street, frame house, 3 rooms and kitchen, good well. Price $900.

House and lot in South Columbia, frame house, 3 rooms and cook room, on Galloway street. Price $700.

10 acres of land adjoining corporation line on north, just beyond railroad depot. Will be sold in half acre lots at $200 per lot.

163 acres, District 9, 2 miles from Columbia, on Mt. Pleasant pike, frame house, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' houses, barns, cow houses, etc.; fine orchard and vineyard, well watered with running water and two good cisterns. Price $75 per acre.

213 acres in District No. 11, 175 acres cleared, 38 acres in timber, 7 cabins, stables and other out houses, fine timber and water, 1¼ miles from Mt. Pleasant pike, near church and schools, 2 miles of Polk's Station, N. & F. R. R. Price $42.50 per acre.

Ewing's Addition, 15 acres, on the Pulaski pike, adjoining the corporation of Columbia, good native growth of trees, beautiful building sites. Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchaser.

40,000 acres thickly timbered with poplar and white oak; 30,000 acres splendidly timbered with poplar and white oak, and containing 2,000,000 feet of cherry timber; 20,000 acres of chestnut oak or tanbark lands; 5,000 acres of coal lands; 5,000 acres of iron ore lands, and numerous smaller tracts, with good water, timber and grass thereon.

Valuable Iron Property for Sale.

The tract of iron land known as the Sulphur Fork Iron property; lies in the county of Hickman, State of Tennessee, and containes approximately between 16,000 and 17,000 acres. There are numerous ridges passing through the property, rising to the height of 180 to 200 feet; the tops of these ridges are more or less flat and usually join a mother ridge at one end and run back to the water ways on the other, gradually descending. The sides are often abrupt but not rough, and generally may be climbed on foot without difficulty. The slopes and tops of the ridges are usually covered with a dense growth of chestnut oak, which will supply tanbark in quantity from one to six cords per acre. On the top and slopes of these ridges numerous excavations have been made, sixty or more, nearly every one of which reveals iron ore of a very fine quality, running low in phosphorus with no sulphur, and from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore frequently occurs in great ledges like limestone rock, and embraces both the brown hematite and red oxide, known as turgite, which will often run as high as 63 per cent. in metallic iron. While the quantity of this last-named ore is limited, the brown ores are exceedingly abundant, and occur on every ridge on the property where excavations in sufficient number have been made. There are no less than 20,000,000 tons of ore, judging from the present indications. The property lies in the very heart of the best iron region in the South, where the deposits of iron ore reach their greatest depth, and are of most frequent occurrence. The Ætna property, nearly contiguous, is valued at $500,000 and contains 30,000 acres. This property, acre for acre, is said to be equal to the Ætna property, the only difference being that the railroad passes directly through the latter property, and will leave the Sulphur Fork property twelve miles to the right. There will be no engineering difficulties, however, to encounter in making a branch road, for such a road would run on an easy grade up Brushy Fork, and then down Sulphur Fork to the property.

The ore will be exceedingly easy to mine, and the outlet with a branch road, all that can be desired. With the large amount of timber belonging to the property, ample water facilities and ores which may be mined at 50 cents a ton, it is believed that charcoal iron, warm blast, may be made at a small cost.

Independently of the railway, a tramway built to Duck River, four miles distant, will give water communication by which the product may be taken out to the Tennessee River by barges and then carried to all parts of the Mississippi Valley by boats at a cost of about one-tenth of one per cent. per ton per mile. The timber will yield about thirty to thirty-five cords per acre; some of the lands, however, especially those on the north hill sides, will cut fifty to sixty cords per acre.

But two or three iron properties in the South are superior to this as a charcoal property. Limestone is on the property of good quality. Address,

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